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LATE EDITORIAL.

COMPARE Safford of to-day with
Safford of five years ago, and the
change is marvelous.

How is it that nothing is being
done with the Enterprise canal?
Have the people lost interest in it?

THE Prospector reports the dis-
covery of a 12-foot vein of first
class coal near Dos Cabezas and
about 12 miles from the line of the
Southern Pacific.

SENATOR PFEFFER says the Popu-
lists in the senate will vote as a
unit. It would be impossible for
them to vote over half a dozen
ways, try as they might.—Gazette.

It is reported that Hon. Mark
Smith intends instituting proceed-
ings against Harper & Bros. for
\$100,000 damages for defamation
of character, on account of the
article "A Pilgrim on the Gila,"
which appeared in the November
number of Harper's Monthly, in
which Mark was made to figure as
"Luke Jenks." Hope Mr. Smith
gets the money, and it would do
the fellow, Wister, who wrote the
article, good to be placed behind
the bars for a few years.

An official report received at the
Treasury Department states that
by actual count 28,000 seal pups
died of starvation on the Prybiloff
Island last summer because their
mothers had been killed at sea and
that fully 5,000 more were on the
island in a starving condition and
would die before the season closed.
It is estimated that at this rate of
loss the seals in the Bearing Sea
will have become extinct within
the next three or four years at the
farthest.

The grand jury of Maricopa
county completed its labors last
week after a four week's session,
and the following is what the Phen-
ix Gazette has to say regarding it:
"The Gazette has often heard it
said that grand juries were public
nuisances and ought to be abol-
ished, and the one just adjourned in
Maricopa county was the best ex-
emplification of this aphorism ever
presented to the public gaze. The
jury was in session nearly four
weeks; they had given out various
hints to the public that something
of great importance would soon
ensue from their labors, but, judge
of the public disgust when this re-
port was read in open court yester-
day. The jury waded into mud
up to their ears, scattered it prom-
iscuously over nearly every county
officer, charged the supervisors and
their clerk with everything known
to the criminal calendar, and didn't
have the nerve to indict a single
one of the so-called malefactors."

Most married people have their
little ups and downs, but there is
a man in Wisconsin who believes
that he has had more than his
share. He and his wife had been
married twenty-two years, and
in that time she had deserted him
forty-two times. Being of a for-
giving disposition, he took her
back to his heart and home forty-
one times, but on the forty-second
he rebelled and asked the court for
a divorce. He testifies that he has
done all that man could do to pre-
serve peace and domestic happiness
and says that she left him once be-
cause he differed from her about how
to make custard pies. On this oc-
casion it cost him \$200 in cash, the
deed to a house and lot and a re-
cantation of his pie theory to get
his wife back. To forgive is di-
vine. The Wisconsin man ap-
pears to have broken the record of
forgiveness and to have lost peace
and happiness on the deal.

THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC TO THE SCHOOLS.

An Address Delivered to the Graham
County Teachers' Institute by Prof.
L. V. Rosser.

continued from last week.

There is another thought in con-
nection with the foregoing. It is
the duty of the public to employ
none but professional teachers. A
professional teacher is one who
makes his or her living by teach-
ing to the exclusion of all other
occupations, and is in the business
for life. If he is a good teacher he
is fit for nothing else and would
starve in any other calling. The
jack of all trades is as much a
jack in the school room as else-
where. Now, with the school
running for only half a term and
with one teacher required to do
the work of two, how can profes-
sional teachers be had or kept?
The question carries its own
answer. It is generally conceded
that the employment of inefficient
teachers is the greatest of all
educational waste. "By putting
an unqualified, untrained and un-
skilled teacher into the school
room, the precious years of child-
hood are wasted like water; the
swiftly fleeting moments are gone,
like water spilt on the ground." This
waste cannot be reckoned in
dollars and cents. Who can es-
timate the depreciated condition
of our schools from this cause?
Besides the various other require-
ments placed upon the teacher, it
is said that he or she must possess
a sufficient degree of social culture
to afford the pupils a desirable ex-
ample in dress and bearing. This
requirement carries with it the
right on the part of the teacher to
a sufficient compensation to main-
tain himself in a decent and re-
spectable style of life. A school
for only one half the standard
term necessarily means only half
pay. The professional teacher is,
therefore, forced by necessity to
engage in unprofessional work,
and thereby loses interest in his
calling and becomes unfitted for it;
else he becomes antiquated in
attire, slovenly in appearance, and
isolated and unsocial in habits.

For the purpose of encouraging
immigration, obtaining statehood,
and the like laudable objects, we
are accustomed to hear the con-
dition of our schools set forth in
glowing colors. For such pur-
poses this extravagant praise may
be, to some extent, pardoned; but
let us not deceive ourselves. If
we would improve our faults we
must first ascertain and acknowl-
edge them, at least to ourselves; not
to do so is the common character-
istic of bigotted ignorance. It
cannot be denied that our people
feel and take a commendable in-
terest in the public schools and
willingly pay enormously high
taxes to support the schools; nor
can it be questioned that our laws
provide an excellent system of
public schools—on paper. The
chief drawback and the one which
is at the foundation of all our
shortcomings is the lack of suf-
ficient funds. Our school laws are
framed on the theory and basis of
an ample supply of revenue; but
their practical application is ham-
pered by a shortage of funds of
from fifty to seventy-five per cent.
This discrepancy between the
theory and practice of our school
laws is the chief defect of the
system.

With the tax rate hovering
around the high-water mark of
four per cent, the question of pro-
viding additional revenue becomes
a vexed and difficult one, and has
begun to attract some attention.
But the other problem, how to
economize and apportion a short
and insufficient fund so as to make
it go farthest and do the most
good to the greatest number, a
matter of the most vital importance
under existing circumstances seems
not to have come sufficiently to the
front. It is an old adage that there
is strength in union. The
application of this principle is no-
where more needed than in our
public schools. Six teachers with
150 pupils can work to much
greater advantage and at a much
less cost to the public, when all
these pupils and teachers are col-
lected together under one roof into
one school, than when they are
scattered into as many separate
schools as teachers. What man
with any business sense would
undertake to do any of the freight-
ing of the Gila valley with six
separate one-horse wagons? In-
stead of with one six-horse wagon?
The principle applies equally well
to the management of our public
schools. True, the one teacher
school, like the one-horse wagon,
has its place, and in its place is a
necessity, but even then it is a
costly necessity; while out of its
place, or in the place of the united
school, it is an extravagant waste.
Our school laws, instead of en-
couraging and promoting better
schools with longer terms, plainly
do the reverse, and tend to dis-
sipate the public funds among
many smaller schools with shorter
terms. To give every child of the
country the opportunities of a
common school education is cer-
tainly the right motto; but it is
quite another thing to attempt to
maintain a separate school house
in every man's front yard. Our
school law like the good shepherd
leaving his ninety and nine sheep
and going out into the wilderness
after the one that has strayed and

is lost, attempts to provide a school
house and a teacher for the com-
munity of five or six children who
have strayed off into the mountains
and squatted in Coyote canyon, at
the expense of the more thickly
settled communities, by depriving
ninety and nine of these children
of their right to more than one
teacher. Such an arrangement is
palpably a flagrant waste of the
public funds. As to raising ad-
ditional revenue for the schools,
it is plain that the already ex-
ceedingly high rate of tax should
not be raised if that can possibly
be avoided. In this connection it
is to be regretted that the law ex-
empting railroads from taxes did
not contain a saving clause in
favor of the school taxes. The
best and most encouraging sug-
gestion that has yet come to the
notice of the writer in reference to
the public school fund, is that con-
tained in the recent report of Gov.
Hughes to the Interior Depart-
ment. This suggestion is to bring
the public grazing lands of the
territory into use, by leasing them,
under proper restrictions, the pro-
ceeds to be applied in support of
the public schools of the territory.

Whether the unpatented mining
claims on the public lands would
bear a small tax for the same
purpose well worth considering. A
poll tax is already provided for
by law, and if collected would add
one or two months to the length
of the terms of the schools. But
somehow this law is not enforced.
If it were made the duty of the
census marshal in each district to
collect this tax, while taking the
school census, the proceeds to be
held and applied in the dis-
trict where collected, maybe better
results would follow. A still bet-
ter plan, and the one which pre-
vails most generally throughout
the United States, is to require
every school district to levy and
collect the larger share of the funds
necessary for the support of the
schools in the district. This plan
avoids squabbling and gerrymand-
ering in apportioning the school
money, and promotes economy.—
two points of vital importance at
the present in this county, and
doubtless throughout the territory.

THE GOLD SUPPLY.

Criticism Upon Statements Recently Made
by Secretary Herbert.
In a recent speech at Montgom-
ery, Ala., Secretary Herbert said: "Japan,
China and India could absorb every
dollar of gold we have and if we should
pass a free silver law would do it in-
stantly. This would put us on a silver
basis, with no gold by which to mea-
sure and redeem, and our silver, being
free to come and go, would be exactly
on a level with the silver in other
countries."

To this statement a correspondent of
the Atlanta Constitution takes excep-
tions and quotes from two statements
from the United States mint as to the
stock of gold and silver in Japan, In-
dia, China and the Straits. They differ
slightly, as a good deal of this work is
an estimate. Both statements allow
no gold for India, China and the Straits,
but they do not otherwise agree. Ja-
pan's gold is put at \$80,700,000 in one
and \$80,000,000 in the other. The
amount of silver in the four countries
is put at \$1,800,300,000 in the one and
at \$1,750,000,000 in the other.
The world's product of gold from
1792 to 1892 inclusive was \$3,624,216,000,
according to the best authorities. The
stock of gold in the world now is sup-
posed to be about \$3,800,000,000. Of
this very considerable amount now in
use as money these eastern countries
now have only the insignificant sum of
\$90,000,000, all of which is held by Ja-
pan, while the amount of silver in that
section is nearly twenty times greater.
From 1845 to 1893 the net exports of
gold and silver from the United States
were about \$1,453,000,000, of which at
least half was gold. From 1851 to 1893
the net exports of gold (there were no
imports) from Australia were \$1,537,
814,594. How much of this enormous
export did these eastern countries get?
Is it not the height of absurdity to
suppose that our gold, even if exported
under open mints to gold and silver
alike, would go to these countries?
These people have no use for gold and
have never had. If they needed it
surely such old countries as India and
China would not have been entirely
wanting in gold currency at this late
day in their history.

The Gold Reserve.
Secretary Carlisle has been quoted
lately as saying that there will prob-
ably be no necessity for the issue of
bonds. If he said so he is right. There
has been no necessity for issuing bonds
since the second advent of Mr. Cleve-
land as president. Money has been
borrowed, not to pay government ex-
penses, but to maintain a redemption
fund in ill-health. "The way to re-
sume is to resume," said the late
Horace Greeley. The way to redeem
is to redeem. The mass of the
people are satisfied with the paper.
They prefer it, in fact. They do not
want gold. Perhaps \$40,000,000 or
\$50,000,000 of gold will be enough for
the gentlemen who have a speculative
turn of mind. If that is not enough
let them have \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000
more before we get excited about the
condition of the reserve. The practice
of keeping a large pile of gold in the
treasury for the mere purpose of pro-
moting the bond policy, and giving
capitalists and syndicates control of
the financial management, is getting
 tiresome.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

For Bimetallism.
The Farmers' National congress, re-
cently in session at Atlanta, declared
for the free and unlimited coinage of
gold and silver, notwithstanding press
reports to the contrary. Here is the
resolution passed, but for some reason
suppressed: "Resolved, That we favor
the free and unlimited coinage of both
silver and gold at an agreed ratio,
guarded by an import duty upon
foreign bullion and a legal coin equal
to the difference between the bullion
value and the coinage value of the
metal at the date of importation when
ever the bullion value of the metal is
less than its coin value."

TIME is the herald of truth.—Cicero.
PATIENCE is the key of content.—Mo-
hammed.
COMMAND is anxiety; obedience, ease.
—Paley.
MERRY larks are plowmen's clocks.—
Shakespeare.
AFTER victory strap the helmet
tighter.—Japanese.
OPINION is a medium between knowl-
edge and ignorance.—Plato.
The sure way to miss success is to
miss the opportunity.—Charles.
It is the penalty of fame that a man
must ever keep rising.—Chapin.
MIXES which never rest are subject
to many digressions.—Joubert.
The pursuit even of the best things
ought to be calm and tranquil.—Cicero.
I HAVE great hopes of a wicked man,
slender hope of a mean one.—Beecher.
FICTION is a potent agent for good—in
the hands of the good.—Mme. Necker.
The shortest way to do many things
is to do only one thing at once.—Smiles.

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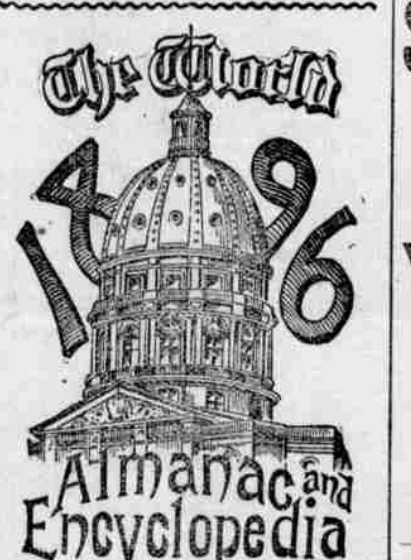
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